OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE. BROM CONSTANTINGPLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Murch 25, 1865. BUSSIAN CONQUESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA. The attention of the world has lately bee

directed to the great advance made by Russia in Tur

histan or Independent Tartary.

The capture of Khohan has given them a sure feeting on the frontiers of China and very near the North

The Sultan of Khokan, since its capture, has sent at Envoy to Constantinople to complain of the encroach ments of Russia. He has just arrived, bringing with him most ourious and couly presents for the Sultan.

Coming oy way of Egypt he had an interview with Bir Henry Balwer at Cairo, and as the result of this be will seen go on to England to represent his case there and, if possible, obtain aid from the "Queen of India

against Russian aggression.

But this advance of Russia was made too quietly an too surely to be meddled with new by England, especially, as Eussia, with her usual foresight, denie baving Asiatic conquests in view. There surely can l Do harm in having a sufe read into the interior of China. as this is declared to be the sole object of Russia seizing what was once the seat of the Empire of Tam

Tile difficult to understand what the Sultan of Kh han can expect to accomplish by this costly Embassy Constantinople, but as a historical fact it is a ver interesting circumstance; while, as a tangible proof the power of progress of Russin in the East, it ma well cause Sir Henry Bulwer some uncasiness, especially se Eussian influence is now more potent even in Con stantinople than English.

TUREEY AND PERSIA.

The relations between Persia and Turkey are generally unfriendly, but at present they are more than smally threatening. Although they are both Moham medan powers, they represent two sects who mutuall regard each other as berities of the worst description. The boundary between the two countries has never

been settled and there is a large fertile territor, slaimed by both sides and held by force, the Perslai troops occupying the larger part. To this constant source of difficulty another has not

been added. Several years ago all the powers having sommercial (resties with Turkey, consented to modify them except Persia. Persia refused and her subjects still import goods into Turkey at the old rates of duty. while other nations pay about double.

Moreover, salt and tobacco are Government monopo

des under the new treaties-while Persia is able in mits of this to deluge the country with salt and tobacc at low prices under the old treaty. To add to this louble injury, many Greek merchants in Turkey now import all their goods in the name of Persian mer shants, thus escaping the new duties.

As Persia refuses to give up this old treaty th Purkish Government has attempted to compel them to some to terms by issuing an order that henceforth ne Persian subject will be allowed to practice any trade i the Tarkish Empire. As almost the whole retail trade of some cities is now in the hands of Persians, and as there are in Constantinople many thousand Pessian artisans and laborers this measure was a very seven me. But the Persian Government took no notice of i and when the Turks were about to enforce it, the Et repean embassies interfered and required them to post e its execution six months. It may yet lend to Purko-Persian war.

PRESENT STATE OF GREECE. Poor King George finds the crown of Greece a crow

of thorns, and his people who went into ecstacles over had gone to the bottom of the Mediterranean. I habitants than the City of New-York, while ever Breek imagines Greece to be the most important king Som of Europe, and himself fully equal to any powhich the military or civil service affords. Every Greek fancies himself to be an Achilles, but King George finds them, in a peculiar sense, only a nation of Hectors.

The last overfurning there has been the fall of the Canaris Ministry. Count Sponneck, who is hated by sverybody, was in a rage, and the King went for coun sel to the English, French, and Russian Embassadors It is understood that he got nothing better from the then a lecture on the wretched state of the country The treasury is empty, the bank has nothing to lend the tide of popular feeling is now all in favor of Semocracy, the brigands are more numerous and bold than ever; the army, which has about the same propor tion of officers to privates as was given in the famou bogus report of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy b in a state of chronic dissatisfaction, and to cap th climax, the King is understood to be in love with th danghter of Court Sponneck, and to have given morta ofense to the ladies of the Embassadors by forgetting that they were entitled to take rank before his lady-

It is very difficult to form any opinion as to the resul of all this dissatisfaction; but it is my impression that I will lead to the occupation of the country by foreign Powers. A republican government in Greece would be pertain to meet the fate of the republican governments of Mexico and South America. It is said that Mexico onec saw 70 different governments in the course of on year. This would be a very moderate allowance for

ABSURD STORY OF AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL IN TURKEY.

The American Presbyterian of Feb. 2 is responsible for the following:

"Capt. John Henry Bell of Bajtimore has been p moted by the Sultan to the distinguished office of Lo Admiral in Chief of the Turkish Navy. This genilon Admiral in Charles and the Baltimore, and has been be received his education in Baltimore, and has been be many years a consistent member of the Presbyteria Cherch. His promotion has not been procured by an sacrifice of religious principles; but on the contrar has deepened his sense of dependence on God. The Admiral is first-cobin to the Rev. Dr. Irvine of the We are serry to east any discredit on this first coast

of the friend of the Editor of The American Presbyterian but unfortunately Capt. John Henry Bell is not known In Constantinople, and the ' Lord Admiral in Chief" of the Turkish navy is neither a Presbyterian nor an American-but a faithful Mussulman-who has never crossed the Atlantic and who owes his promotion to the personal friendship of Sultan Abdul Axiz, whose plea pre steamer he communded before the death of Abdo

It is abserd to publish such a tale, just after all the newspapers in the world have published news of the death of the late Capudan Pashu, who was so we knewn in America, and the appointment of his sucessor, Vessin Pasha.

[For The N. Y. Toll the Solemn Beli! Toll! toll the solemn bell!
A great, good man is dead!
The nation loves him well,
And bitter tears are shed; O'er all the land, from wave to wave, Will millions mouse the untimely grave!

Tol!! toll the solemn bell! Enshroud the Flag in gloom! Can words the anguish tell, Or sunshine gild the Tomb? O'er all the land, from sea to sea, Weep! lovers of fair Liberty!

Toll! toll the selemn bell! We gaze on his dead face; We feel his funeral knell A burning, deep disgrace.
O'er all the land, from gulf to lake,
Will slumbering Justice now awake

Toll! toll the solemn bell! We lay him sadly down!
God knew his virtues well,
And set the martyr-crown!
O'er all the land we weep to-day-Yet Angels bore that soul away

[For The N. Y. Tribuna TO-DAY. Come, citizens, around his trier,

Come, citizens, around his ther.

And look upon him where he lies!

Weep, freely, without shame or fear,

Those scalding tears which burn your eyes.

Weep, lest your hearts should rend asunder Never, since the world began, Were such toars shed for any man As these, which force themselves through

rage and pain, Like streams by earthquakes opened, or the That comes with peals of thunder,
Behold our murdered father, sent to sleep
Before his night had come—behold, and

Then, let your tears in wrath be dried; And here, beside his coffin swear Fealty to that for which he died, And death to Treason! Mutely swear An eath which naught can overbear: all the urgent past; by all

The hurrying future, dare To fix your will. Gaze on the pall Which covers him we love; behold, and swear!

By your deep pity for the woman,
His widow, bringing home her dead;
And for his sons, tob young for this inhuman
Blow on their tender hearts; swear, by the

Deep stain of murder; more, By all our marryred dead! , swear by those whose nameless graves Cover our country o'er With silent speech; and by the slaves Whose eyes are turned on you in dread

Of hope too great for gladness; By a world's sadness, By the black folds through which our ban

ner waves, By our past agonies of doubt and prayer, By all our battle-fields, behold, and swear! O, by those tertured heroes, changed. Through slow degrees to gibbering skeletons By hunger, frost, and mildew, unavenged Of us who heard, but heeded not, their

groans; By earth's long dream of liberty Which he was sounding to reality Who lies, the death-wound darkening there, Murdered-behold, and swear!

Swear by your own deep grief, Swear by your Christian's stern belief, That he has perished, not in vain— That from his loss shall grow A great, immortal gain-

That the base blow Which leveled him shall set a people free-Shall loose the shackles on Humanity-Shall open the blind eyes And break the stubborn will

Of those who hinder, till the race shall rise Redeemed, and worthy of the sacrifice Of him who lieth here, service and still. His work is ended. Ours is not yet done.

is we must finish that so well begun. He perished for the Right; we dare To live for it! behold, and swear!

> [For The N. Y. Tribune Lincoln.

BEAR him toward the setting sun-Home to his meeca in the West: There, where the mighty rivers run, Make him a grave in his country's breast.

Close to the heart of the mourning land,-Close to its beating, O lay him down! Lay him, O nation, with loving hand-

Lay him, the Ruler without a crown!

III. Not with the pemp of an idle hour, Not with the mockery of art, Not with the empty show of power .-

But with the pageantry of the heart. IV. Bear him across the prairies wide, Over the mountain s sunny verge, Owne the rivers whose breathing tide

Lay him beside the violet bed, Lay him beneath his native sod, Under the grass with clover red, And bright with th' approving smile of God.

Chants for the dead its grandest dirge.

VI. Hallow'd the place where you lay him down, Marked with the Martyr's cross and crown And bright with the dawn of Liberty's day.

VII. For, though no marble urn arise Above the grave that holds his dust. And though no pillar pierce the skies, Nor scutcheon high, nor sculptured bust;

VIII. Seill long as the stars shall kies the sea, Long as the rolling earth shall move, His name his monument shall be

Reared in the living heart of love.

Danger of Importing the Russian Plague It is well known that the Siberian plague has spread into Germany, and great numbers of the people of that nation are arriving on our shores, Portland being the chief entrapot. There are no quarantine regulations here of sufficient efficacy to prevent the emigrant from walking ashore at once and stepping into the cars for New-York. Aircady the authorities here are heeding this matter, and we carnestly hope those at Portland vill do the same.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CREIGHTON .- The ev. William Creighton, D.D., died on Sunday, April his residence. Beechwood, near Tarrytown, aft illness of nearly three years, in the 73d year of hi re. At the time of his death, and for many year eviously, he had been rector of Christ Church, Tarry wn, but during a great part of his earlier ministry is lown, but during a great part of his earlier ministry he was rector of St. Mark's Church in this city. Ho was born in this city, and graduated at Columbia College, buriar the suspension of Eisbop Oederdonk, he was elected Provisional Electop of the Diocess of New-York, but declined to accept the position, which was after grad filled by the election of Dr. Wainwright. He presided in the Diocessa Convention for many years previous to this election, and presided in the Lower House of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church during its sessions of 1853, '56, and '59.

CARPENTER'S PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT. His Honor Mayor Gunther, in a communication to I E. Carpenter, esq., having requested of that gentlema the loan of his original portrait of the late President t the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Com the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Coun-cil during the obsequies. Mr. Carpenter, in reply, agra-"It will give me a sad pleasure to comply with the re-queet. It will be observed that the head alone is fin-tshed. In explanation I would say, the picture is as it was left at Mr. Lincoln's last sitting. It was intended only as the study for my large painting of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A NEW FLAG ON GRACE CHURCH SPIRE. -The flag on the top of the spire of Grace Church has for many weeks presented a very melancholy appearance the elements having had free scope at that altitude to do pretty much as they pleased with it. A few days ago, Mr. Brown, the Titanic sexton of Grace Church, caused the remains of the old flag to be taken down and a new one deeply trimmed with black in token of sorrow at the National calamity, has been sent up to replace it. The hight of this flag is said to be 235 feet above the sidewalk.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

From what we have written it will not now re hope, be very difficult for us to make any one un ierstand that the farmer, artisan, manufacturer and merchant have but one real and common interest. Designing men have endeavored to make it appear and too often wit much success, that they were anto; mistic forces, and that in order for one to rise the other must fall; they have thus far kept up a continua calonsy one of the other, which has militated serious-r against the interests of all, and has niways been

prejudicial to the prosperity of the country.

But the true statesman well understands that trade and commerce keep exact step with the progress of griculture, and that the prosperity of the farmer is pendent upon the success of mechanic, manufacturer dways labored for the interests of all, in order to rende se nation prosperous and happy. And this would be so difficult matter if the people, who have in their hands he power to protect all, fully understood that whatever ends to advance the interest of one benefits the other, and whatever cause tends to depress one injures th ther. If the agricultural part of the nation is not in a ourishing condition, then the manufacturer's best stomers are suffering for want of funds; and though he tarmers may be destitute of the very articles for lifch the manufacturer is in vain seeking a market yet they can only be purchasers upon a a system of long redit and at ruinously high prices. But a system like this must have an end; in it there is no prosperity fo the farmers; bankruptey and ruin must soon be their lot; and though the manufacturer and merchant in ppearange may have been benefited by such bargains, et that vortex which swallows up the farmer engulfserebant, manufacturer, and mechanic.

If, on the other hand, the manufacturing department Nature moves in circles. The clouds are condense ppling streams they seek the ocean's bed; then the rarifies the water, and it again ascends to form nother cloud, and again it waters the thirsty earth. The grain of corn dropped into the earth germinates,

nd throws out its green blade to draw food from the tmosphere, and with its rootlets absorbs earth and water wherewith to form the future car which, when m tured, is fed to man and beast, and converted into their siles, to be again resolved into gas, earth and water, the proper food for vegetation.
So the produce of the farmer is manufactured int

cloth or shoes, or other articles necessary either for use, comfort or ornament, and in such a state is reurned to him in exchange for other material which : quires the mechanic's skill to make it available to his The merchants are the medium through which these

exchanges are affected; they also are the eyes of the commercial world, whose business it is to discern the producers to the proper objects. Upon them for the services the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer are dependent, and they dependent upon all. The capi alist is a mighty link in this endless chain; for the in lustry of the farmer, the skill of the artizon, the energy and discernment of the merchant, are all of but his worth without the aid of capital, while on the other hand capital is valueless without the combined efforts of the others.

It will, we hope, by this time, be understood that w have no desire to have the culture of sotton abandoned; we are too well impressed with its importance; we omforts it has so universally dispensed, to wish that a fiber less should be produced. The poor cannot spare it, the rich cannot afford to lose it, and we look with sopeful trust to that day when the busy hum of every cotton spindle shall be heard blending harmoniously with that of the woolen; when the loom again sha ave attained its former cheerful claster, giving laborate and its concomitant comforts to the humble operatives and again occupying its wonted place in the commerce of nations.

estimated, and wool underrated, yet our desire is that it should occupy its true place in the economy of the world, not to rule over all, but while it gives so port to very other enterprise is dependent upon all for its own

The neglect manifested in the production of weel it imes past, and our not manufacturing suffic ur wants, have been a serious detriment t other branch of industry; and though the blow raiters to their own darling production has given mpetus to wool raising and manufacturing which ally gives contradiction to the statement just made et we must remember that the increase is caused to great extent by the transfer of the production of coolens and wersteds from other tands to our own shores; if this was not the case then we might expect t when cotton regained its former position w could have again to occupy a place away in the back ground.

But if we take to-day the world at large we shall fine hat the production of woolens and worsteds has no acreased so rapidly as we might suppose from the fact but they have been substituted for cottons; of on hing we are certain that the consumption of cotton goods has been greatly diminished by the high price of he raw material, approaching so near the price of wool but there is little difference in the cost.

Now the demand for any commodity will be regulated to a great extent by the cost of production. There is not near the demand for either woolens or cottons that here would be if they were sold at a lower price. Nor the low price of the manufactured article always at adjention of the cheapness of the raw material. The everse is qu'ite a common occurrence. A reduction i the cost of producing the manufactured article is in variably followed by an increased demand; this in reases the demand for the raw material, the value of which is regulated by the demand.

The production of cotton may be equal in days me to what it has been in times past, and we hope y, we feel certain, that the Southern States with fre nd intelligent labor will produce more cotton than the have ever yet done, and at a greater profit; but this ill not be a cause for a less, but for a greater produc tion of wool.

Now, for a proof of these statements. When goo otton cloth could be bought for if cents per yard, th asumption was four times larger than when it was ld for 40 cents, and when calicoes were sold for cents per yard, there were three cresses bought when there was one when it was 25 cents.

The same rule applies to woolen goods. When yard of cussimerer was sold for \$1.50, there were three vards bought where there was one when it was \$3 pe

When cotton warps were introduced into the many facture of a certain class of woolen goods, the consump n of wool was not reduced in proportion to the cette sed, as one would naturally suppose; but the price eing reduced by the admixture, the demand was greased that the consumption of wool was greate han before; consequently the price of wool w increased rather than diminished, and the cotton who was used to lessen the price of the goods was increase

n value according to the increased consumption.

But this point is more clearly demonstrated in th history of the worsted manufacture of England. We vell remember the time when cotton warps were not in se in this branch of manufacture. At that time worste sece goods were so high in price as to be almost out of tained, it was preserved almost a life-time, being on worn on particular occasions. But when cotton warps were introduced, the price began to decline; and the armer thought that the production of worsted woo was to be sadly curtailed; even wise and foresignte merchants prognosticated that the agricultural interest would be seriously injured, and there were those foolish and wicked chough to rejoice in such a prospect. But

they were all disappointed; the goods were so reduce in price, and the demand increased so rapid y, that the production of worsted wools was not equal to the demand, and though the goods were greatly educed in price, yet the price of wool was greatly

In 1846 worsted warps were not used for worste goods, except camiets, lastings and serges, nor had they een for some years previous to that time. But in that ear England exported about 150,000,000 pieces of worst d goods, including those with cotton warps. 1859, the number had increased to 250,000,000, while the some consumption had correspondingly increased. The value of worsteds and woolens exported in 1846 wa £6,335,102; in 1859 the value was increased to £12. 53,708. The expertation of woolens and worsted yarns amounted in the former year to £980,270; in th latter year to 23,104,061. From these figures we learn how the reduction in the price of the manufactured goods increased their demand and production, while the production of worsted wools had correspondingly rensed in quantity and price. Perhaps there are no thirteen years in the whole history of the worsted may ufacture when the worsted wools realized such high prices as in this period. Then what a demand for cotton there must have been to have supplied this ener cons amount of cotton warp, and what a source of

erofit to the Southern States. We have introduced the discussion of this subject to monstrate how dependent one branch of industry is upon snother, and to alloy the fears of many farmers nerchants and manufacturers, who are apprehensive est, after the Rebellion is ended, we shall fall back gain to our old position. But remember, rebellions always immgurate new systems; these extensive outhern domains have to be cultivated by a during to-night free and industrious people; the wide West is still open, and inviting the emigrant from foreign lands; our cotton factories are, to a great extent, silent; soon suffers depression, then the farmers' best customers are they will be full of netivity and teeming with life; these curtailed of funds, and their produce must lay in their laborers must be clad. And shall we again so far neg laborers must be clad. And shall we again so far negtransaries waiting for that market which can only be ere elect our own interests as to send to foreign lands for ted by an increased demand for manufactured goods cloth to clothe them with? The question is answeredrecessity has been teaching us lessons of wisdom, an one is that a nation's greatest strongth is in its own resources, and one neglected is an injury to all the rest Another is that Union is strength, not only in States but in the industrial branches of the country.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

Church of the Puritans.

A very large congregation were assembled on Sunday at the Church of the Puritans, to hear D Cheever's sermon on "The Plea of Treason for Impen ity, and of God for Justice." The altar was tasteful draped with black, gathered with white rosettes, the altar-piece being almost concealed by the drooping folds of the black-bordered national colors; the pillars were wound with broad strips of sable, and the whole interior of the church was dressed appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Cheever preached from the following the sable and the sa to doth the wicked contemn God! He both said

a his heart. Thou with not require it. Thou hast seen it; for not be belief the mischief and spite, to require it with thy hand he peer committeth himself onto thee; theu art the helper on batheries." Pealm 10-sei, xiv.

17. Cheever considered that this remarkable pas-

in batheless." Pesim 10.—261, xiv.

Dr. Cheever considered that this remarkable passage went down to the foundation of Governments. To judge and require with a righteous retribution, in mercy—in ercey to the great universe of mankind. Also in the 94th psalm, it was said that judgment shall return to righteousness. We have been suffering it this great war in behalf of the oppressed. Do justly, love mercy, and walk in the light of God. In the combination of these our duty is found, justics to the leaders in this wicked Rebedion, and servey to the whole rank and file. But the punishment of traitors is wholly in the power of Congress, by the Constitution. With them and not with the President the matter rests. But it is a consolation that his reiterated sentiments are so much in accordance with the law of God. At the present time the question should not be what will the President do not what will Congress 60: The people should not foont what will Congress 60: The people should not found that such great powers are in the President's hands. The durability of the Government being on trial, the question has been how do the oppressed fare in America. Now it is, is this country to be a return for put down Slavery, but God has put it down for us. The question now is whether we can put down treason and rehelition, and do Justice for ail. Dr. Cheever alnot be forgiven, when a General who deserts his colors, and fights with hand and brain against his country, is taken prisoner and is honored by the logal men arainst whem he fought? If he is let off every degree of crime is nafe. If our Government should be kept back from matice, there will eventually be a fatal loss of rower. Mest Governments have had to exercise leniency because they were in the wrong, but in our case the right and duty of the punishment of crime is unquestionable. We find Paul recenting the penalty of death in his own person, lie, an innocent man, appealed, not unto Christ, but unto Casar. He was willing to die if he had cemmin ted wrong. Other crimes may or may not have this penalty of death, but the crime of murder skill be punishable with death. So with the crime of army treason —necrealizing war, and thereis involving the marder of thousands—every douth iying at the door of treason. more aliating war, and therein involving the marker of thousands—every death lying at the door of treasen. Every loyal man who has digd in this war is as much a murdered man as he who dies in defending his house from bargiars. The seasuifation could not, therefore, have been achieved without the cemest of Jefferson Pavis and Gen Liee. Applance.] The consequence of the Rebellion—it has joine and gone look of Jefferson Pavis and Gen Liee. Applance.] The consequence of the Rebellion—it has joine and gone of the life of our nation, but it has murdered thousands upon thouseads. The crime of treason is defined as consisting of certain which diets. The Robers having been paroled, the next step are to reassemble the Virginia Legislature, without saying a word of treason—which was almost reason upon our part. [Applause.] The black roots were not to be allowed to ener Elchpond, for fear of offending the fine feelings of the Robels, Cur colored senders were thus degraded below these Robels, above whom they should have been so loftily placed. The annals of history scarcely disclose a meaner tracedure. We cannot conclude, by this winking at freason. We would do injustice to our awar loyal troops, as a concession to our are not find to is winking at freason. We would do injustice to our walloon irrops, as a concession to our enemies. It is nother injustice to the negro race which will fail to have for us the assistance of heaven. Our black not are have been laying down their lives for us, and yet a deliberately degrade them rather that fend our deadliest foes. We have avoided and niked from a simple act of justice an andeur, which we should have been prend of. All grandeur, which we should have been predict, there circumstances of the capture of Richmond sho have displayed our pride of the black troops, whom have set free, which should have brightened the p of the future. How could it have been otherwise, he ever, when the brain and heart of the nation has h tricken down by the assassin. The speaker alinded arreastle terms to the manner of Gen. Lee in his seconder—his formal thanks to his troops, etc., contening that by so doing we have given countenance accountion to the cause of the fichellion. Double his was a mistrhe, through a desire on the part of o commander in the fit to becourteens and magnanimon omnander-in-t.l.ef, to becourteous and anginantinou out it was nevertheless a wrong to ourselves. It theever here real a communication from Gen. Phelif I Vermont, alluding to Gen. Lee having the fro-om of Richmond, while our President was bein surdered at Washington. He also read the following ote, which he had received:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIE: The Common Council of the REVENEND AND DEAL SIZE. The Common Council of the city have refused to allow a place for our respectable Colors Societies and citizens in the proceeding to be held in honer him whose death we all so deeply lament, application have been made to that effect. Exerming you, Sir, as a faithfy watchman upon Zionie walls. I stud you this hormation, its used as in your judgment may best tend to God's glory as the airwatement of surah and rightcomanes in this our sit oppressed land. Very respectfully,

SAME, G. WILLIAMS.

No. 167 West Eleventh st., N. Y., April 23, 1065.

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The reading of this communication caused considerable sensation, a voice crying out "Shame,"

Dr. Chraver Pyes, name, shame, shame! Then, referring to Gen. Sherman's treaty of peace with Johnston, the congratulated his auditors upon the fact that the whole agreement had been refused recognition, and Gen. Grant sent to North Carolina to take care of the Rebel army there. John Brown (applanes) was hanged by the Government for treason against the State of Virginia; she has rewarded the Government by a Rebel ion, cultanizating in the murder of President Lincola, became he and the loyal people followed in the footstepe of Old John Brown. In the excention of Brown, it was pleaded that the Government could not be true to itself and fail to punish the crime against Slavery, now, how will the Government, if true to itself fail to punish the crime of treason against its own existence Slavery had not spared freedom; did freedom, then, spare freedom? In concluding, Dr. Cheever said that it was dangerous to take into consultation Rebels against God. A righteous ruler will not take such men into his counsels. Will we at this late day adopt for ourselves a principle of injustice—retuse the right of suffrage to a portion of our brethrea because that are

colored? We owe it to them that we should give to them what we demand for ourselves—do unto others as we would have others do unto us. John Brown was one of the mariyrs of Slavery, in order that we might learn to strike at davery. Abraham Lincoln was one of the last victims of the atrocious institution, and has gone to take his place among the glorious band who have perished in the cause of Freedom; and we have only to three ourselves, our President, our Congress and our constry upon our trust in Ged—to do justice, love mercy, and walk in hamility, and we shall secure his help through the future.

Market-st, Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. J. C. Dutcher.

pressive discourse delivered commemorative of the eath of our President by the Pastor, the Rev. J. C. Dutcher He took for his text 2d Samuel, 3, xxxiii: "And the King said unto his servants, know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Isracle. The clustery of our race but confirms the decleration of the Bible, that "it is appointed auto man once to dit." The world is but an answalled burying ground, and the inferent generations who are sleeping, and the throng-The world is but an unwalled burying ground, and the different generations who are sleeping, and the thronging multitudes who shall one day be their companions, but render more positively certain this solemn truth. What teliting evidences we have of man's mortality in What is more common than the funeral procession. What is more common than the funeral procession with a sound nore frequent than the solemn tones of the funeral belit Lock upon either rour right hand or your left, and how many open graves you see! And who can compute the number over whose resting place as mound has ever been raised or tablet wer insertined? "Man is mortal, though he is slow to believe it; "he fades like a leaf, and is cut down like a flower of the field," he passes away and is heared of no more." Green will be our like Fresident's grave. resting place as mound has ever bear faster of sever inscribed? "Man is mortal," though he is slow to believe it, "he fades like a leaf, and is ent down like a flower of the field," he passes away and is heard of no more. Green will be our like President's grave, and fragrant will be his memory; his monument, more enduring than marble, will tower in the hearts of the American people till this great nation has run its race and its record is scaled for cierthity. Many a manly form has fallen, many a noble heart has ceased to bear during the past four years in this country, and to-night they are sleeping in the grave, and where our genial, gentic, noble and patriotic President rests there described will hold in her bosom the ashes of one whose love for her was stronger than death, and who gave his valuable life that ske might live. The services which he had rendered his mountry were noble, he was a staff upon which we caned, the chieffain to which we looked to carry us through this war. Mr. Lincoln was essentially American in character, born on her soil—he never left it while he lived, and soundly he will rest in the nose of the trunger of the arch ancel will break the slumbers of the dead. Every throbbing of his pulse, every desire of his heart, every inclination of his failed, every act of bit lives. Every inclination of his failed, every act of bits inclined on the colon of his heart, every inclination of his character, afterward he cultivated and fostered, and through all the long years he was todding upward he carried, as a sacred thing, next to his heart. And when elected to the highest seat which could be given him by the people instead, as some would preserved it in all the freshness and vigor of his year, is also and to was a shaye true to binself, rue to his heart. And when elected to the highest seat which could be given him by the people instead, as some would be given him by the people instead, as some would preserved it in all the freshness and vigor of his year. reserved it in all the freshness and vigor of his y il days, and he was always true to himself, true to omitry, and to the interests which were confided to eging. Mr. Lincoln was genial in disposition; deven more than rost men this necessary elem the popular American character. He was the people and one with them, by his own induthe people and one with them; or me own increase, at added by his own indomitable will be never lost in the loftiness of station this simplicity and oncreas of clies. He was the same warm hearted and approache man in the Presidential mansion at Washington as his own private residence at Springfield.

Forty-sixth-st. Baptist Church. In the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of unday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Armitage delivered a ery able discourse on the above subject, before a large ndience, taking his text from Joshua, 1: v. 1-5, ending "As I was with Moses, so will I be with the will not fall thee nor forsake thee." Dr. Armitage remarked that smid the exciting scenes of one brief week of one have scarcely have recovered from the stagm. On which had select the public heart last Lord's day we can have scarcely have recovered from the stagmation which had select the public heart last Lerd's day, but already the public nated is seizing the conviction that we have our Koses and Joahua as well as Israel and theirs, and that God gives and takes them as occasion demands. Self-made men, as the world calls them, are God's closice instruments for the accomplishment of great enterprises. After speaking of the peculiar qualifications of Mr. Lincola to carry the nation through the crisis in which the Rebellion placed no, under four heads—as a man of the people, as himself the possessor of all the pleasures of freedom, as a broad-minded statesman, a man of steady growth and not of sudden impulse, and as constitutionally mild, gentle and mesk—even to the extreme. Dr. A. said, no manever had such a work to do as he; no man ever had such a work to do as he; no man ever had such a work to do as he; no man ever had such a more of signed. Could the emancipation of the "poor whites" at the South be wrought out as feetertaily by Aoraham Lincola as by another? It seems not. Then how does God propose to lift them up? From this lowest and most abject of white men in the world God has steeped down and taken for us a freshdent. Andrew Johnson is the first man who was ever elected President from the poor whites of the south. Truit, God intends to vindicate Swithers industry as well as African freedom, and to put his mark upon what Andrew Johnson himself calls, in his own tremendous language, an "inscient, insincere, ignorant unfeeding, hypocritical, nefarious, diabalical, slavaristocracy." Now, then, what aort of a man did we need to deal with this aristocracy, steeped in insolent treasen, in the latter t I answer, just such a man as and treatically felt the aggreyated forms of oppressions which has fallen open in American people in the dealn of imposed by this corrupt aristocracy upon their poor. Problem Abraham Lincoln, white brothren. Secondly, We need a man who possesses a keen and thorough sense of the dreadful guitt we are the officers, we offer to the widow and orphane of the assesses a keen and thorough sense of the dreadful guitt we are the officers, we offer to the widow and orphane of the assesses, with a full determination to uphold the laws are the officers, we offer to the widow and orphane of the assesses a keen and thorough sense of the dreadful guitt array to assesse a keen and thorough sense of the dreadful guitt. of treason, with a fill determination to upon the law and Constitution, and to mote out justice with an ever hand to all. As a man, in all that relutes to his privat affairs, a magistrate has a right to be merciful, but a magistrate, he has no right to be merciful, his out brids him not to be merciful, but to carry out the law A magistrate is never permitted or expected to exective mercy where forgiveness destroys law. Mr. Johns knew that when he said, last week, that mercy to tratters is injustice to the State. The future honor an safety of the nation require that a stigma be nor an asafety of the nation require that a stigma be put upo treason. A voluntary Rebel should never occupy post of honor or responsibility in the country. He whose wielded a sword against her vitals shoul never have a voice in controlling her desire. Therefore, we need a man who is theroughly and radeally a Democracy which will trust the people with their ow rights, when a mailtary power would wrest hose righ from them. That principle is how sanctified for it first time in America, in the marry-domor Mr. Lincold maintain and defend it to the end. If one country countries the assassination of its Chief Magistrate, it countries exercise to settive everything without relapsing into anarchy, as air Democracy is emented at the marter's blood. Molinson will defend that Democracy until his hand until sed and our Canaan gained forever. He is on oaking, to bring us in. Twentiethest, Universalist Church.

Twentieth-st. Universalist Church.

The anniversary exercises of the Sunday School connected with this parish were held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Church in Twentieth at, between Sixth and Seventh-aves.

There was quite a large gathering of the friends of the children to "thous the exercises. The countrianaries of the children presented that happy expression which is always to be seen at such a time.

After the main prayers and services were read the patter, Rey, Mr. Brooks, made the yearly report time the coudition of the School. The School appears to be gradually increasing in numbers and spirit.

Mr. Greeley then addressed the teachers of the school. In his remarks he made the following suggestions to them:

us to them;
'First. Do not undervalue the understanding of you

pepils. This is a too countron mistake. We are no apt to take into consideration the similarity between young minds and those which are older.

"Scand, Make nature your guide in your teachings" He idustrated this by showing the intense sympathy to nature in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

where in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

"Third. Do not attempt to imbue your own persons of the minds of your scholars."

The Rev. Dr. Chapin then addressed the andlenes pon the subject of Sunday schools generally. He snow the adaptation of our religion to children, and there are the good naturally resulting from any institution stabilished for the purpose of teaching the truths of reore the good naturally resulting from any institution stabilished for the purpose of teaching the truths of region to children. He eaid: "If we want a society thich is cultivated and pure it must come from Christian rinciples into the souls of our children."

On account of the lillness of the Kev. Mr. Peters, whereas to have addressed the children, the Rev. Mr. letcher was called upon to make a few extemporanoon emarks.

remarks.

He entertained the children with a few pleasant remarks and anecdotes, after which the Easter Hymn wasung by the children, and the benediction pronounce by the pastor.

New-York Sabbath Committee.

The anniversary exercises of the New-York Sebbath Committee were held on Sunday evening at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Twenty-ninth-st, and Fifth-avc., at 74 o'-lock. The services were commenced by a prayer from Rev. Dr. Vermilye. A report was then read by the president of the committee, Mr. White. He stated that as the proceedings of this committee.

were about to be published he would not make any re

were about to be published he would not make any remarks at length.

A tribute to the memory of their late Secretary, the
Rev. Mr. Cool, was then read by the President.
Remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. Schaff, Mr.
Ganse and others.

Reference was made to the order from President Lincoin called the "Sabbath Order."

Mr. White stated that it was through the efforts of
this Committee that this order was promulgated.

The principal work which the society aims at is the
total exclosion of all work or anything else which interrupts the quiet observance of the Sabbath.

The immediate objects in view is the closing of all The immediate objects in view is the closing of all liquor shops on Sunday. This is considered a vart and dertaking, and not very easily accomplished. It is to be hoped that the good which this Society strives to obtain for this cisy will not be lost. The committee are in good working order, but sits would like to have the assistance of those who feel any atterest in the success of the cause. In this church on Sunday there was a very

Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Burchard, Pastor of the Thir-

een-at. Presbyterian Church, delivered a sermon yes terday morning commemorative of President Lincoln. Taking the text Hebrews xi. 4. "By it he, being dead, yet speaketh," he drew from it the theme, "The Inflance of the Dead." He prefaced his remarks by ex cusing himself from repeating the circumstances now cusing himself from repeating the circumstances now grown familiar to all, which had already been sufficiently recited by others, and then proceeded to draw a beautiful picture of the influences which remain behind and overtop the living deeds of those who have deed. The good in mea's lives does not cause when the breath leaves the bedy, but lives op and actuates all posterity; of this his history is the witness. But, aims! not the good alone, but the evil that men derives after them. Having enforced these traths by an able ergument, Dr. Burchard turned the attention of his hearers to the memory and the character of the illustrious deed, enting him the Type Man of the ages—one of the purest, wisest, and safest men who ever controlled the destinies of a people. [In using these terms, the reverend speaker referred to a locaure delivered by him about a year since, upon the character of Mr. Lincella, I ne conclusion, having considered the character of the late President in reference to in influence and its teachings, he said that three bessons suggest themselves to our consideration.

1. That honeasy is the best policy. The plain, homely nonesty of our noble and beloved President has been our salvation and his plory. 2. The folly of trusting is an arm of firsh. The nation is taught, by the sleen power of this affliction, the need and the good of put time not its trust in princes, but in God; and, finally. The extrema contrast between the rejoicing of Friday and the mouraling of Saturday has impressed a lesson on every heart. Let him who has not profited by a take head! grown familiar to all, which had already been suffici--The Freedmen.

A group of freedmen, with an appropriate mner, will unite in the funeral procession to-day. Their wives and children and other freedmen are ager to witness the passing of the vast crowd of nourners, and should any sympathizing friend be able conveniently to farmish an eligible position for their accommodation, he will confer a real favor, which will be thankfully appreciated by addressing a note to O. S. Sa John, Freedmen's Rooms, No. 16 Court at., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn.

The military and nearly every civic association of Brooklyn, together with the city and county an-thorities, are making preparations to participate in the funeral solemnities to take place in New-York on

E. B. Fowler has been appointed Grand Marshal

Col. E. B. Fowler has been appointed Grand Marshal of the different associations.

The Common Council committee having charge of the arrangements held a meeting on Saturday merming, at which the following associations reported through the Marshala selected by them respectively.

Union Leagues: Father Mathew T. A. Benoft Society.
Nos. I. 2. 3: Father Mathew T. A. Benoft Society.
No. I. Shamrock Society, No. I. St. James E. C. Benovolent Society, McCleilan Clubs; Long Shoremen's Society.
All societies which have not reported to the Commitmittee of the Common Council appointed for that purpose, and which desire to take a place in the line of the procession of the lafe President of the United Sinies, are requested by the Chairman of the Committee to report to Gol. E. E. Fowler, Grand Marshal, at his office, No. 236 Washington-st, in order that a position may be assigned them in the line of monday. April 24, 43

to 236 Washington st., in order that a position may e assigned them in the line, on Monday. April 24, at

he assigned them in the line, on alloudy, April 24, as o'clock, a. Bi.

The Board of Officers of the Brooklyn Fire Department (W. D.) met in the Chief Engineer's office on Saturday evening for the purpose of taking action is relation to the late and event. The following companies were represented: Engines Nos. 3, 5, 7, 14, 19, 21, Hoss Nos. 3, 6, 3, 14, 17. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5. Some conversation ensued as to the propriety of furning out in a body to participate in the sciennities; and after an interchange of sentiment, during which it was stated that many members belonged to other organizations, it was finally decided during which it was stated that many members be longed to other organizations, it was finally decided not to turn out as firemen. A committee of three, ceasisting of Mesers, McNamara, Estabrook, and Dickey, was appointed to draft seitable resolutions in relation to the death of the President of the United States.

The President of the Board of Education has directed that the Public Schools shall be dismissed at 12 o'clock moon, to day, until Wednesday morning.

The public offices and places of business generally is Brooklyn are recommended to be closed to-day from noon, and on Tuesday.

The Italian Society.

At a meeting of the officers of the Ita lian So-Ciety, di Unique e Fratellanzo, held on the evening of the 23d test, the following resolutions were unark monary adopted:

Reserved, That we feel profoundly the National calamity
which has fellow upon the American people in the death of
Profelers American

a the event which saddens the American per-itality and protection we have so long en-or find as indiffusion, and that as the guests of is a society organized under the laws of the rk, we consider as happening to curselves to that falls upon this People.

I had the above for publication, and that copies there and to the family of the late President and to its Letingshired surcessor.

A copy from the minutes.

L. Z. Penerri, Secretary.

The Observance of Wednesday last for Chicago.

We find in the Chicago papers very full reports of the observance of Wednesday hat by the peo ote of all denominations. The Rev. Robert College of the Unitarian church presched a sermen to a large congregation from the text in Matthew vii. 24: "I will liken har unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock." In the course of this remarkably original and striking discourse the preacher said of Mr. Janeein: " It is this intrinsic goodness, purity and truth that will endow our friend with an endearing fame. Among the great men who have met this fate, men like Julius andr. Heavy of France, and William of Orange. said, het one thing he has ever done, can be construct into selfishness. He was pure and self-forgetful as Washington, and what can I say more than that."

Weshington, and what can f say more than than."

Mr. C.'s screen closed as follows:

"I cannot but mention in one word my feeling about
the reletion of Abraham Lincoln to a personal and
spiritual religion. I have feet glad when one and then
Thave seen in the papers a stray word he has dropped
of his faith it food and Christ. Such words have hinted
how seriously these sorious times had touched his deepest spiritual value. I themenber, after as nontration,
but before als election, a gentleman in this city told me
that, visiting bin one day, the talk fell on these things,
when my friend inquiring weather Mr. Lincoln het,
special religious views, he pointed quiety to a little
row of books of a liberal Christian tendency, and said; These come nearest my clear. But it was with him is it is with many great and good men, he loved Good and served him in his own sincere, simple, separate and served him in his own sincere, simple, separa-way, caring little for differences while there is no much on which sal can agree. In that spirit he has as cender into heaven, and stunds in the great multitude which at much conjugate and tongue. Let us not sorrow as they that have no hope. Abraham Lincoln rests from his labors and his works do follow him; his house was builded er-ared his

THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.—Senator Lafay-ste S. Foster, of Connection, was elected President, to tempore, of the Senate, March 7, and, therefore, ecomes Vice-President of the United States by the comes Vice-President of the United States by the oxisions of the law of Congress. Mr. Footer was oxisions of the law of Congress. Mr. Footer was not in Franklis, New Lendon County, Connectent, or in Franklis, New Lendon County, Connectent, or in the law of the Congress of the Congress of the Graduated at Brown University is a wyer by profession; was a member of the Gonzal was embly of Connected in 1850, 1840, 1846, 1841, 1848 and 1854; Speaker of the Licuxe in 1850, 1840, 1854, 1854, 1854 area of the City of Norvech for two years. He was seen United States Senator from March 4, 1855, for cyears and in 1850 was celleded to the Scate to years. During the Thirty seventh Congress he was altimated of the Committee on Pepsions. The law proof the Committee on Pensions. or of the House, but there is no size boly now in exis-tence, and connot be, until a special or regular session of the members elected to the next Congress can be convened. s for a future succession in the person of the

April 24, 1865.